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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/911,816	07/24/2001	Kazuho Oku	13280-003001	6289
26161	7590	04/24/2006	EXAMINER	
FISH & RICHARDSON PC P.O. BOX 1022 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55440-1022			TAYLOR, NICHOLAS R	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2141	

DATE MAILED: 04/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/911,816	Applicant(s) OKU, KAZUHO	
	Examiner Nicholas R. Taylor	Art Unit 2141	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 02 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 2-9, 11-14, 20 and 23-28 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 2-9, 11-14, 20 and 23-28 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 24 July 2001 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 2-9, 11-14, 20, and 23-28 have been presented for examination and are rejected.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments filed with respect to the claims have been considered but are moot in view of the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims are 2, 5, 7, 11, 13, 14, and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Levy (US Patent 6,556,997).

5. As per claims 2, 7, and 20, Levy teaches:

a user information database for storing user identification (ID) information; and
(Levy, column 5, lines 45-55 and figure 4, item 20)

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an authentication server for performing authentication based upon the user ID information by using the user information database when the user ID information and a uniform resource locator (URL) of a web server is input, and outputting the input URL after performing the authentication; and (Levy, column 5, lines 45-55 and figure 4, item 20; column 6, lines 8-18 and figure 4; see also column 5, lines 45-54; figure 1, item 15; and column 4, lines 42-54)

a data server for checking whether the input URL provided by the authentication server is a channel URL that is of a set of URLs of the web servers that provide contents of a predetermined field, requesting that the respective web servers corresponding to a URL of the channel URL provide the contents when the input URL is the channel URL, (Levy, column 4, lines 42-54 and the corresponding items of figure 1)

binding a plurality of contents respectively provided by the web servers into a single channel prior to transmission of contents to the portable terminal, processing the contents of the single channel into a predetermined format, and transmitting the processed contents to the portable terminal (Levy, column 9, lines 15-47, and figure 8).

6. As per claim 5, Levy teaches the system wherein the data server requests the contents, the web server provides the contents to the data server in the case a user who accesses via the portable terminal is a service user who can receive the contents (Levy, column 9, lines 15-47, and figure 8).

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7. As per claim 11, Levy teaches the system wherein the data server processes the contents according to a display specification of the portable terminal and transmits them (Levy, column 8, lines 44-68; see also the cellular delivery mechanism item 16 of figure 1).

8. As per claim 13, Levy teaches the system wherein the data server further comprises a filter for filtering information that is inappropriate or is not needed for the portable terminal among the contents provided by the web server (Levy, column 8, lines 44-68, where content that isn't pre-selected is filtered out).

9. As per claim 14, Levy teaches the system wherein the data server further comprises a channel generator for binding a plurality of contents of a predetermined field provided by the web server into a single channel (Levy, column 9, lines 15-47, and figure 8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

10. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

11. Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy (US Patent 6,556,997), further in view of Ronen et al. (US Patent 5,905,736).

12. As per claim 3, Levy teaches a system wherein the user information database stores user information corresponding to the user ID information, the authentication server extracts user information corresponding to the user ID information from the user information database and outputs the same with input URL when performing authentication based on the user ID information (Levy, column 5, lines 45-55 and figure 4, item 20; column 6, lines 8-18 and figure 4; see also column 5, lines 45-54; figure 1, item 15; and column 4, lines 42-54).

However, though Levy teaches billing based on usage (Levy, column 7, lines 42-45), Levy fails to teach the system further comprises a billing server for settling fees for the contents provided by the web servers having the provided URLs based on the user information provided by the authentication server. Ronen teaches a billing server for settling fees for a variety of web server provided content based on URLs (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy and Ronen to provide the billing system of Ronen in the system of Levy, because doing so would enable transparent charging for Internet content receiving services (Ronen, column 1 line 65 to column 2 line 3).

13. As per claim 4, Levy-Ronen teaches the system further wherein the billing server settles the respective fees of the web servers (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19) corresponding to the channel URL when the URLs

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provided by the portable terminal is the channel URL, the data server transmits the settlement results to the respective web servers corresponding to the URL of the channel URL when the settlement results of the billing server are provided, and the respective web servers determine the settlement results and when the settlement of the fees is performed and provide the corresponding contents to the data server (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19).

14. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy (US Patent 6,556,997), further in view of Fuh et al. (US Patent 6,463,474).

15. As per claim 6, Levy teaches the system wherein the data server provides the user ID information provided by the authentication server to a plurality of web servers respectively corresponding to the URL of the channel URL (Levy, column 6, lines 36-57), yet fails to teach wherein the respective web servers request a password input for authenticating the service user when the data server requests the contents, and they perform authentication via the user's password and the user ID information input via the portable terminal.

Fuh teaches an authentication server authenticating upon the user ID information using a user information database (Fuh, column 8, lines 25-33, and column 12, lines 26-38) when the user ID information and a URL (Fuh, column 7, lines 30-40) of a web server is input, and outputting the URL after performing the authentication (Fuh, column 8, lines 33-37, wherein allowing authorization outputs the URL).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy and Fuh to provide the authentication system of Fuh in the system of Levy, because doing so would improve the security of the network system without the common drawbacks of conventional approaches (Fuh, column 1, line 58 to column 2, line 9).

16. Claims 8 and 28 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy (US Patent 6,556,997) and Ronen et al. (US Patent 5,905,736), further in view of Kappel (US Patent 5,905,736).

17. As per claim 8, Levy-Ronen teaches processing and transmitting contents provided by the web server (Levy, column 9, lines 15-47, and figure 8). Levy-Ronen also teaches an authentication server that provides user information extracted from a user information database (Levy, column 5, lines 45-55 and figure 4, item 20; column 6, lines 8-18 and figure 4; see also column 5, lines 45-54; figure 1, item 15; and column 4, lines 42-54).

However, Levy-Ronen fails to teach wherein the system further comprises an advertisement server for providing advertisement contents, wherein the advertisement server extracts the advertisement contents according to the user information provided by the data server and provides the advertisement contents to the data server, and the data server processes the advertisement contents provided by the advertisement server. Kappel teaches an advertisement server that extracts advertisement content

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according to user information and provides the contents back to the data server, which then processes the contents (Kappel, column 9, lines 47-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy-Ronen and Kappel to provide the advertisement server of Kappel in the system of Levy-Ronen, because doing so would allow additional revenue from advertisements targeting the users logged into the system (Kappel, column 2, lines 53-55).

18. As per claim 28, Levy-Ronen-Kappel teaches the system wherein the data server binds the contents into a single channel and transmits the same to the portable terminal (Levy, column 9, lines 15-47, and figure 8).

19. Claim 9 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy (US Patent 6,556,997), further in view of Kappel (US Patent 5,905,736).

20. As per claim 9, Levy teaches processing and transmitting contents provided by the web server (Levy, column 9, lines 15-47, and figure 8). Levy also teaches an authentication server that provides user information extracted from a user information database (Levy, column 5, lines 45-55 and figure 4, item 20; column 6, lines 8-18 and figure 4; see also column 5, lines 45-54; figure 1, item 15; and column 4, lines 42-54).

However, Levy fails to teach wherein the system further comprises an advertisement server for providing advertisement contents, and wherein the

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advertisement server extracts the advertisement contents according to the user information provided by the data server and provides the advertisement contents to the data server, and the data server processes the advertisement contents provided by the advertisement server and the contents provided by the web server. Kappel teaches an advertisement server that extracts advertisement content according to user information and provides the contents back to the data server, which then processes the contents (Kappel, column 9, lines 47-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy and Kappel to provide the advertisement server of Kappel in the system of Levy, because doing so would allow additional revenue from advertisements targeting the users logged into the system (Kappel, column 2, lines 53-55).

21. Claims 12, 23, 26 and 27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy (US Patent 6,556,997), further in view of Kahn et al. (US Patent 6,438,575).

22. As per claim 12, Levy, though teaching reformatting for SMS transmission via cellular phone (Levy, figure 1, item 16), fails to teach the system wherein the data server comprises:

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an image compressor for receiving the contents from the web server, and reducing image sizes or a number of colors according to the specification of the portable terminal; and

a proxy unit for monitoring data transmitted by the portable terminal or the web server (Kahn, column 17, lines 11-15, where latency of the data is monitored), and when the contents transmitted by the web server include image information, calling the image compressor. Kahn teaches a method for formatting and compressing image files for display on mobile devices (Kahn, column 9, line 55 to column 10, line 19), including reducing and converting images according to the specification of a portable terminal (Kahn, column 15, lines 46-51, and column 10, lines 51-65) and a proxy unit for monitoring data transmitted by a portable terminal or web server that calls the image compressor when image information is present (Kahn, column 15, lines 46-51).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy and Kahn to provide the reformatting of Kahn in the system of Levy, because doing so would allow web content to reach a larger audience by enabling display on a variety of wireless portable devices (Kahn, column 9, lines 55-63).

23. As per claim 23, Levy teaches a contents-providing method of a system for receiving contents from a plurality of web servers and providing the contents to a portable terminal connected via a network, a contents-providing method comprising:

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(a) extracting user information corresponding to user identification (ID) information and authenticating the user when the user ID information and an input uniform resource locator (URL) of a web server for providing the contents is input by the portable terminal; (Levy, column 5, lines 45-55 and figure 4, item 20; column 6, lines 8-18 and figure 4; see also column 5, lines 45-54; figure 1, item 15; and column 4, lines 42-54)

(b) determining whether the input URL is a channel URL that is of a set of URLs of a plurality of web servers that provide contents of a predetermined field; (c) requesting that the respective web servers corresponding to URL of the channel URL provide the contents when the input URL is the channel URL; (d) binding a plurality of contents respectively provided by the web servers into a single channel when the contents are provided by the respective web servers according to the request, prior to transmission of contents to the portable terminal, and (e) transmitting the converted contents to the portable terminal via the network (Levy, column 4, lines 42-54 and the corresponding items of figure 1).

Levy, though teaching reformatting for SMS transmission via cellular phone (Levy, figure 1, item 16), fails to teach reducing image sizes of the contents of the single channel or reducing a number of colors so as to convert them according to a specification of the portable terminal. Kahn teaches a method for formatting and compressing image files for display on mobile devices (Kahn, column 9, line 55 to column 10, line 19), including reducing and converting images according to the

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specification of a portable terminal (Kahn, column 15, lines 46-51, and column 10, lines 51-65).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy and Kahn to provide the reformatting of Kahn in the system of Levy, because doing so would allow web content to reach a larger audience by enabling display on a variety of wireless portable devices (Kahn, column 9, lines 55-63).

24. As per claim 26, Levy-Kahn teaches the system wherein the method further comprises: requesting a password from the portable terminal when a password input request for authenticating service users who can receive desired contents from a web server is generated according to the contents request; and providing the password to the web server and authenticating the service user when the password is provided to the portable terminal (Levy, column 5, lines 45-55 and figure 4, item 20; column 6, lines 8-18 and figure 4; see also column 5, lines 45-54; figure 1, item 15; and column 4, lines 42-54).

25. As per claim 27, Levy-Kahn teaches the system wherein when it is determined that the corresponding user is a service user according to the password provided by the portable terminal in the step of providing the contents, the web server provides the contents to the user (Levy, column 4, lines 42-54 and the corresponding items of figure 1).

26. Claims 24 and 25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Levy (US Patent 6,556,997) and Kahn et al. (US Patent 6,438,575), further in view of Ronen et al. (US Patent 5,905,736).

27. As per claim 24, Levy-Kahn teaches the above, yet fails to teach settling the fees for the contents provided by the web servers corresponding to the respective channel URLs of the channel.

Ronen teaches settling fees for contents provided by a web server corresponding to respective channel URLs of the channel based upon the user information (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy-Kahn and Ronen to provide the billing system of Ronen in the system of Levy-Kahn, because doing so would enable transparent charging for Internet content receiving services (Ronen, column 1 line 65 to column 2 line 3).

28. As per claim 25, Levy-Kahn teaches the above, yet fails to teach wherein when the contents are requested in (c), the settlement results are provided to the web servers corresponding to the respective URLs of the channel URL.

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Ronen teaches when contents are requested the settlement results are provided to the web servers corresponding to the respective URLs of the channel URL (Ronen, column 3, lines 26-33 and column 3 line 65 to column 4 line 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time the invention was made, to have combined Levy-Kahn and Ronen to provide the billing system of Ronen in the system of Levy-Kahn, because doing so would enable transparent charging for Internet content receiving services (Ronen, column 1 line 65 to column 2 line 3).

Conclusion


29. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Nicholas Taylor whose telephone number is (571) 272-3889. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:00am to 5:30pm, with alternating Fridays off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Rupal Dharia can be reached on (571) 272-3880. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 305-3718.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Nicholas Taylor
Examiner
Art Unit 2141


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SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER